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QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE-DAY.

HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G., PRESIDES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of Queen's College took place yesterday at noon in the commodious hall of the College. There was a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils present, including Lady Ho Tung and Miss Ho Tung. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), presided and was supported by Mr. D. K. Dealy (Headmaster), Sir Charles Eliot (Vice-Chancellor of the University), Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Bishop Pozzani, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Major Morgan, and Mr. Trice, Master of the visitor from Siam. The Queen's College Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade provided a guard-of-honour, which was stationed at the entrance to the College.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the following report by the Headmaster:

Attendance.—The total number of scholars enrolled during the year ended December 31st, 1917, was 933—475 more than the previous year. The average daily attendance was 548—84 more than in 1916. The highest attendance was reached on September 13th, when 601 scholars were present, the lowest on July 19th, when 423 were here. The great majority of our boys are not domiciled in the Colony, the result being that for holidays they go into the neighbouring Provinces among their friends and relatives.

Staff.—There are two losses on the staff, to which I would draw special attention, and in the order of their sequence. Mr. Ng In, our Senior A. C. Master, whose school life, as pupil and as teacher, was spent wholly in Queen's College, died very suddenly and unexpectedly. He worked up to the very last, finally leaving the premises in a moribund condition. He was very much liked by all his many scholars, past and present, as well as by the entire staff. His special work was translation from and into Chinese. His life-like full-length portrait in oils by a native artist, which hangs on the west wall of our hall, is the gift of old boys, and evidence of the personal esteem in which he was held. Mr. A. W. Grant, our former 2nd Master, after struggling ineffectually against increasing illness, was retired from the public service invalided. He had completed eighteen years' service in Hongkong, and had won universal respect amongst all those connected with the school. The "Grant" Scholarship founded, not very long ago, by Mr. Lee Hy-san, a former student and teacher here, will carry down his name to future generations as one who has done yeoman service for this College. Mr. Grant was a Cambridge honoursman in Mathematics; he was, in effect, our Mathematical master. His loss to our teaching staff is deeply felt.

The introduction of Misses on the staff during the year under review is an innovation, partly the result of the war, and partly of the findings of the Committee on Education. The step has been completely justified. It is acknowledged that women have an inborn aptitude for teaching a spoken language. Their education, it appears, is more precise than that of the sterner sex. Their advent on our staff comes at a critical time, and we cheerfully welcome the valuable assistance they bring to the English portion of our curriculum.

Buildings and Equipment.—The College underwent its quinquennial overhaul and renovation, at the hands of the P.W.D. during our Summer holidays. Small changes in several rooms have been made, for the accommodation of Misses, who are now part of the staff. We have not been able to get all the supplies needed for the Physical Laboratory from Home, owing to the war; but, so far as this is concerned, we can be in no worse case than other schools, taking Elementary Science. Our Quadrangle has been dug up and relaid with tar-macadam, and is now available for Tennis, Volley Ball and Badminton. The surface of the lower playground, after some 25 years of hard usage, had become very irregular. This has now been remedied; the portion where the cricket pitches were has been covered with tar-macadam. A sand jumping-pit has also been arranged near the west end of this playground. Our thanks are due to the P.W.D. for these needed improvements. Our recreation ground on Plot D, Causeway Bay, has been of great service, and improves with use.

Many new volumes have been added to our Landing Library; and a few as donations, to our Reference Library. The former has been rearranged and re-catalogued by the Librarian, Mr. Handside, who was helped by the Prefects. The re-cataloguing of the Reference Library, necessitated by its amalgamation with the collection of books formerly belonging to the Technical Institute, is a more formidable undertaking, but is well under way.

Discipline.—This has been well maintained, and calls for no particular comment. Under this head, the Prefects continue to render very valuable help. The many organised games that we now indulge in, also lend no inconsiderable aid in this direction. A boy who plays games that are controlled in much more amenable than a boy who does not, realises that rules are made to be kept, and not to be broken. On the recommendation of the Commission on Education held in the early summer, Book-keeping was dropped from our syllabus, and more lessons in English inserted where this subject had been taught. Recitation is wholly in the hands of English teachers. Drawing has also been included in the subjects taught in Commercial Classes 1 and 2, and History in Commercial 1. Now that the studies of pupil-teachers have been remodelled and extended, so that they attend classes at the University, coming to Queen's College at stated hours each week for practical teaching, it seems a pity that Class 9 for beginners does not exist. It has been suggested that quite a number of highly desirable young boys,

candidates for this class, have to be refused admission, especially after our two longer holidays.

Health of School.—The health of the school generally has been quite normal, with nothing particular to report beyond minor ailments.

Studies.—As is now customary, Classes 1 and 2 were examined last July by the University. When Preliminary Locals are established the whole of our Upper School will be submitted to these University tests.

For Matriculation 17 students entered, and eight passed, which is about the average of last year's results. Among our eight successes were four Scholarships:

- (a)—Two Canton Government Scholarships in Arts—Wong Kwok-in and Shin Lok-shang.
- (b)—One Canton Government Scholarship in Medicine—Lam Wan-po.
- (c)—One Chinese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship in Engineering—Shin Kwai-shang.

Thus our vernacular work is excellent. The results of 85 boys, examined by the University in July, last year, showed a section having a lower percentage than 50% Matriculation, F 23 and C 24, had each 100 per cent. F 24 and C 24, had each 92 per cent.; F 24 and C 24, had each 92 per cent.; and C 24 and C 24, had each 92 per cent. In December last, three of our non-successful July candidates again presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, and this time their efforts were rewarded. Queen's College has thus 11 Matriculation Certificates to its credit for 1917. Commercial 1 was an experiment. There was difficulty at the outset in forming the class. The results prove this. The syllabus, too, was not satisfactory. Thirteen entered for the Examination, for which 10 sat; only 1 candidate passed, and he obtained Distinction in Stenography. The syllabus of this class has been carefully reconsidered and re-cast. We are certain of quite different results in July, 1918. In Class 2 there were 87 entries, 75 of whom sat for the Examination; 42 certificates were obtained, including 1 Distinction in Drawing, 1 in History, 1 in Chinese, 1 in Arithmetic, and 7 in Book-keeping. This is a clear advance on last year's results, when only 25 certificates were obtained. Stenography only showed a single pass out of 10 candidates who took the paper. The scheme of work to be done in this subject was too comprehensive for the boys, representing as it did practically a two years' course. We are endeavouring to bring about some modification of the requirements. Physics was poor with but 23 per cent. of passes. Drawing shows 51 per cent. Mathematics—five sections—63 per cent. Book-keeping 62 per cent. Geography 71 per cent. Arithmetic 60 per cent. and Chinese 82 per cent. In the four sections of English subjects, Essay had 67 per cent. the Set Book 72 per cent. Dictation 84 per cent., and formal Grammar 93 per cent. One boy sat and passed in Music theoretical and practical. Fourteen junior boys took three sections of Biblical Knowledge, which has no place in our curriculum of work: 60 per cent. passed. This class was a voluntary one, and out of ordinary school hours, for such of our boys as cared to attend at the Y.M.C.A., where Mr. Mosley, the subject. I state this fact as a small record of appreciation of his unselfish efforts. The books are read as pure literary matter. Moral lessons are deduced, just as they would be in the reading of any ordinary book carefully studied; but no dogma is taught. The class deserves encouragement, if for no other reason, than that it brings the boys concerned under ordered control, the time being and gives them an opportunity they would not otherwise have of listening to well-spoken English, for it should be borne constantly in mind, that the majority of our students hear no English spoken in their homes, and that the only time during which they can exercise their ears and their various organs of speech for English, is at lessons of our extra-curricular classes accordingly are decidedly advantageous.

It does not seem out of place here to record the fact that during the past three years we have, from year to year, found it increasingly difficult to get the text books needed in sufficient quantity, and at the proper time. Our work has thereby been necessarily hampered, in some cases seriously so. The difficulty will, however, be intensified next year. It will, however, come to an end when the time being and gives them an opportunity they would not otherwise have of listening to well-spoken English, for it should be borne constantly in mind, that the majority of our students hear no English spoken in their homes, and that the only time during which they can exercise their ears and their various organs of speech for English, is at lessons of our extra-curricular classes accordingly are decidedly advantageous.

In Class 3, with seven sections—the largest class in the school and containing as many boys as we have in the entire Lower School—the total results can only be described as Fairly Good: 182 were examined, and 138 or 69 per cent. passed. Several sections did very well indeed: thus O 3 A had 99 per cent. passes and P 3 A had 99 per cent. It is on every side this class that boys begin to differentiate in their studies, and have to decide whether they will join the Full sections leading up to Matriculation and the University, or the Commercial sections to fit them for business. The Lower School Classes 4, 5, 6 and 7 had 183 boys examined, and 138 or 69 per cent. passed throughout the school, including those examined at the University, 467 of whom 345, or 74 per cent. passed. From 1916, the corresponding figures were 386 examined, and 290 or 75 per cent. passed. In 1915 when the total examined was 469, practically the same number as 1917, the percentage of passes was 80. The small gradual decrease in results is, without the slightest doubt, due to the anomalous conditions under which the work has been carried on during the past three school years.

Pupil Teachers. Both the 3rd year men passed. One is now a Student Teacher at the University and the other is teaching at the Ellis Kadoorie School. Of the six 2nd year men, five passed and one failed; no 1st year men were available, as none had been engaged in September, 1916.

To show the extent to which Queen's College acts as a feeder to the University, the Registrar informs me that at the recent Congregation, eight of our old boys graduated: 5 in Engineering and 3 in Medicine; while, at the present moment, 27 of our old boys are there as undergraduates—6 Medical, 8 Engineering, and 13 Arts.

The first three awards of the Hewitt Memorial Scholarship are to three

Queen's College boys:—Wong To-on, Ngan Shai-leung and Chan Kwai-po. These scholarships are worth \$200 per year, and are tenable at the Hongkong University for four years. They have been founded by the Chamber of Commerce to keep green the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Edbert Ansgar Hewitt, C.M.G.

In April last, forty-four candidates, 22 of whom were from Queen's College, sat for an examination for Student Interpreter. The six successful competitors were all Queen's College students; their names, in order of merit, were:—Pau Wai-san, Chan Yuk-in, Li Li-him, Ho Shiu-ka, Chan Hung-ching and Chan Shiu-tai.

Of the boys who left us in 1917 (Table 6) 18 got employment under the local Government, 6 under the Chinese Government in the Customs Service; 28 went into business houses in Hongkong, while 10 got situations abroad.

Queen's College is always honoured by distinctions awarded to its alumni, hence the following names are placed on record in this report:

Sir Robert Ho Tung, Kt., had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Hongkong.

Hon. Mr. P. Fook was appointed Member of the Legislative Council, replacing the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., also a distinguished old Queen's College scholar.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, M.L.C., received from the Chinese Government the 3rd Class insignia of the Order of the Excellent Crop.

Mr. Ho Kwong also received the 3rd Class insignia of the Order of the Excellent Crop.

Dr. J. Rumball, M.B., Ch.P. (Liverpool), House Surgeon in the David Lewis Northern Hospital, where he chiefly attended wounded soldiers, is now in private practice in Liverpool.

Athletics.—In the last few years, Games and Athletics generally, have advanced amongst our boys by giant strides. This is due, in large measure, to the frank encouragement given year after year by H. E. Sir H. May on our Prize Day, as well as to the stimulating approval which the Hon. Colonial Secretary himself has elsewhere given to our players on various occasions. Another great contributory factor is that we now have our own Recreation Ground, with its handsome Pavilion. As the present moment, as tokens of our prowess, Queen's College holds:—The Hongkong Volley Ball Open League Shield, the Hongkong Volley Ball Senior Schools League Trophy, the Hongkong Volley Ball League Junior Schools Championship, and the Schools' Football Senior Shield.

Of all the games played, possibly football has most votaries. Inter-school football matches were organised in all classes by Mr. Hancock, and carried through with admirable zest. The enthusiasm displayed was quite extraordinary, and some 250 boys participated in these games as actual players. The 2nd Master offered a handsome shield to the winning team, which eventually proved to be Commercial 2 A. The hard-won trophy will hang in this class-room until similar matches next season are brought to a decision. As I have said, football, in our most popular game, this is not surprising, because some form of this invigorating pastime was known in China at least 1,800 years ago. This is proved by a short poem of four heptameter lines written by Ngai King-ten, which appears in 'In Ka-shi', one of the minor neglected Anthologies of Chinese poetry. The poem is entitled 'Ta K'ao', "play football." And we are told that boys concerned under ordered control, the time being and gives them an opportunity they would not otherwise have of listening to well-spoken English, for it should be borne constantly in mind, that the majority of our students hear no English spoken in their homes, and that the only time during which they can exercise their ears and their various organs of speech for English, is at lessons of our extra-curricular classes accordingly are decidedly advantageous.

Our Chess Club is in a thriving condition, and meets regularly for play. They hope to give a good account of themselves in future inter-school and other competitions for which they are being entered.

All masters, without exception, give valuable personal help in games; the mistresses, too, by their presence at competitions, also encourage the players. Without this general and loyal co-operation our games would not be what they are.

General.—The Queen's College Contingent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was formed early in January, 1917, and placed under the control of Messrs. Grant and Kong, Kt.-ai; the latter was also appointed Hon. Secretary. When Mr. Grant was invalided out of the service, Mr. Kong was made, and, in October last, Mr. Tanner was transferred to the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas from the Hongkong Defence Corps, being appointed Divisional Superintendent of the Q. C. Division. Early in December, 1917, the members were ordered to attach themselves to the members of the H.K.D.C., who were in Camp at Lorne. The experience was unique, and the experiment an unqualified success. On February 14th, 1917, in response to an invitation from H. E. the Civil Governor of Canton, a party of 17 of the Saiyung-ping Division, of whom 15 were then in Queen's College, and 13 from Y.M.C.A. Division, 30 in all, under the Command of Mr. E. Ralphs, the District Officer in charge, went up to Canton, to give a series of demonstrations in First Aid and Stretcher-drills. The visit, which lasted several days, was a complete success.

At present, the Queen's College Division is divided into "A" and "B" Sections. The members of the "A" Section number 38, while those in the "B" Section number 30. The "A" Section members have all been properly equipped. Those in the "B" Section will be provided with uniforms and equipment, as soon as they have got through their First Aid Examination.

The necessary money for the Q.C.D. Equipment Fund has been found by a number of gentlemen, to whom we offer our warmest thanks.

We have six boys who are in the Hongkong Police Reserve Corps. Needless to say, our Police Reserve and Ambulance boys are always alive to any emergency call that may occur during school hours, when they are at once given leave.

Physical Drill has been introduced through the Lower School, two lessons of half-an-hour each being given weekly to each section of all classes. The boys, I have observed, take to this type of work, one might say, hungrily, much as a starved person does to food. The effect on them must be instantaneous, and cannot but be beneficial. It is intended to introduce physical drill to Class 3 next term, if the master who takes this highly important branch of work, Mr. Hancock, stays on the staff.

At the end of April last, three of our athletes, Ho Kin-fan, Com. 2 A, Wong Peking, Com. 2 A, and Chan Ho-yau, SA, went north to take part in the Far Eastern Olympiad held in Tokio from 8-12th May, 1917. At the same meeting, no fewer than nine old Queen's College pupils were amongst those chosen to represent China in Swimming and Football; one of them indeed, Tong Fok-chung, being the captain of the latter team. We hope to be even more fully represented at the next Olympiad, to be held in Manila, in May, 1918.

The fact that our pupils are and always have been mainly Chinese, precludes us from having many past students engaged in the Great War. But I have been able to compile the following incomplete list of old boys who have "joined up" to fight the common enemy of mankind, on various fronts. Two of them, marked with an asterisk, have already sacrificed their lives on the altars of freedom:—Hugh Arthur (with Canadian forces), Frank Loureiro (prisoner in Germany), Auguste Loureiro (with Canadian forces), Conrad Eitel (Australian forces), * O. E. Hancock, G. C. Jorge (Salonica), F. Roberts, * Ernest Brett, H. J. Judah, R. H. A. Craig, F. P. Lenfestey, R. J. Kennedy, W. G. Manney, Paul Galluzzi (with Italian forces), Akira Usa and Mitsue (with Japanese forces).

The following names are those of masters formerly on our staff:—Capt. H. L. C. Garrett (Indian Staff), Lieut. A. E. Sutherland, Lieut. A. O. Brown (Labour Corps), Lieut. A. R. Cavalier (Labour Corps), Lieut. A. F. Hamilton, Lieut. H. Maxwell (Labour Corps). We propose, in due course, to have a special Memorial Tablet placed in this hall containing a Roll of Honour—the names of all those connected with Queen's College who have taken active part in the war, with special mention of those who have laid down their lives.

Each year sees a new lot of our eager boys launched from school-life into the busy world; it also sadly sees the exit of those whose work is over. Mr. U. Lai-un and Mr. Leung Pui-chi, two of the first band of scholars under Dr. Frederick Stewart, in the early sixties in the old Central School, links with the past, have departed this life, full of years and sincerely mourned by numerous descendants and friends. The year has also seen the death of two more recent old scholars, Messrs. Wong Kwok-hat and Un Kwan-wei, both of whom had taken a great share in the public life and activities of this important Colony. May they rest in peace.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all the generous contributors to our Prize Fund; their liberal donations are recorded on the Notice Board, and later, will be acknowledged in the *Yellow Dragon*.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn then died, and the prizes, the recipients being loudly applauded.

The following is the prize list:—

PRIZE LIST, 1916-17.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Senior Morrison, Lam Wan-po.
Blake, Wei Lan-sing.
Senior Stewart, Wong Kwok-in.
Wright, Lau Hon-cho.
Senior Bellios, A. J. Braga.
Ho Tung, Lo Kian-sa.
Ho Kom-tong, Tsui Ping-ting.
Ho Fook, Mr. Alim Khan.
Junior Bellios, Tong Ting-fun.
Junior Morrison, Wei Tat.
Alfred May, Tsung Ping-nam.
Junior Stewart, Lau Chuk-shan.
Ho Wing, Tong Hon-kee.
Ho Lu, Lu Tak-chuk.
Ho Kwong, Sung Ying-lur.
Dealy, U Shun-ping.
Ralphs, Leung Seng-lap.
Lee Hy-san, Tan Wei-ying.
Grant, Lam Ming-fun.
Government Free Scholars:—Ng Tse-chung, Tso Wai-wing, Wong Yuh-chung, Lau Mo-chung, and Wei Yu.

SPECIAL PRIZES.
The "Ralphs" Head Prefect Medal, Cyril Luing; Machell Memorial, M. Adam Khan; Bellios Prize for Mathematics, Wong Cheung-ting; H.M.'s. Prize for Mathematics, Cl. 2, U. Kam-ping; Arcull's Composition, Class 1, A. J. Braga; Arcull's Composition, Class 2, Lau Ka-tat; Arcull's Composition, Class 3, Mr. Alim Khan; Rumball Prize for Literature, Shin Lok-shang; Pupil Teachers' Prize, 3rd year, Yang Shu-sham; Pupil Teachers' Prize, 2nd year, Ling Chang; Special Translation Prize, E. to C. 2a, Lau Wan-po; Special Translation Prize, C. to E. 2a, Lau Wan-po; Special Drawing Prize (2nd Master), K. Yau-chung; Special Prize for Proficiency in Sport, K. Kin-fan; Special Prize for Book-keeping, Wong Peking; Special for Mathematics (Monthly problem papers)—F. 1, Shiu Kwai-shang; F. 2, Lau Ping-tung; C. 2, Che Shing-ping; Distin. Short-hand, S. A. Ismail; Distin. Drawing, Choa Man-chai.
History Prize.—F. 1, Lam Wan-pui; F. 2, Fok Chong-wa; F. 2a, F. A. Xavier; F. 2a, Lau Hang-chun.
Special Dist. Tutor, Jr.—Siu Toek-ming; F. 2a, Pun Ping-chung; F. 2a, Young Ming-tat.
Composition Prize.—C. 1, S. A. Ismail; F. 2a, Wu Min; F. 2c, Lau Hung-chun; C. 2a, E. Haroon; C. 2a, Tsui Ping-ting; F. 2a, Chan Su-ping; C. 2a, K. Chik-fai; C. 2a, Lau Pui-lai; C. 2c, Shan Shan; C. 2a, Lau Tsai-tu; C. 2a, Wan King-shan.

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CLARK PRIZES.—F. 1, M. Aslam Khan; 2, Shin Kwai-shang; C. 1, S. A. Ismail; 2, not awarded; F. 2, 1, Lau Ping-tang; 2, Lo Man-ho; F. 2, 1, Wu Min; 2, Cheung Yuk-kwan; F. 2, 1, Lau Hung-chun; 2, Chau Mai-kam; C. 2, 1, Ko Kin-fun; 2, E. Haroon; C. 2, 1, not awarded; 2, not awarded; F. 3, 1, Siu Ping-kong; 2, Tso Tze-chek; F. 3, 1, Lai Li-him; 2, Chau Siu-ping; C. 3, 1, Ku Chik-fu; 2, Tsoi Tze-shun; C. 3, 1, Lau Pui-lai; 2, Leung Hi-cheung; C. 3, 1, Sham Shau; 2, Chau Ki-hui; C. 3, 1, Lau Tsin-ju; 2, Chan Kun-ying; C. 3, 1, Leung Kiu; 2, Fung Pui-ying; 4, 1, Chung Wai-san; 2, Li Fook-shun; 4, 1, Wong King-yuen; 2, Ko Yum-hung; 4, 1, Leung King-yuen; 2, Li Po-kwong; 5, 1, Wong Hong-kwok; 2, Tang Wai-hing; 5, 1, Chan Chok-sit; 2, Fung Yui-shui; 5, 1, Yim Wan Leung-sun; 2, Li Poshui; 5, 1, Kung Chiu-sun; 2, Mak Kam-chun; 7, 1, Kung Man-sun; 2, Li Tak-lam.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES.—Matriculation: A. J. Braga, M. Aslam Khan, Wei Lan-sing, Lau Hon-cho, Lam Wan-poo, Wong Kwok-in, Shin Lok-shang, Cyril Laing, and Li Pak-hung.

Senior Local.—Sheik Akbar Ismail, Edward Leung, F. A. Xavier, S. B. Ahmed, S. Haroon, F. Haroon, Tsui Fung-ling, Yeung Kun-lam, Lo Man-ho, Tam Wai-ying, Lo Kisan, Li Chung-shi, U. Kam-ping, Shi Lu-tak, Mok Tin-tin, Wu Min, Chau Pui-tak, Chan Kwan-shut, Lau Ka-tat, Kwok Shun-hing, Cheung Yik-yan, Tam Yung-luen-hing, Cheung Yik-yan, Tang Chung-nin, Ki, Wong Shiu-hing, Tang Chung-nin, Wong Pok-hing, Ko Kin-fan, Fung Kee-yuen, Lau Hung-chun, Tsoi In-kin, Wong Yuen, Lau Hung-chun, Chau Man-kam, Lo-ka, Chan Ping-shan, Kiu-fan, Lau Ping-lau, Lau Wai-kin, Lau U-hi, Chan Tsang, Pok Chong-wa, Kwok U-hi, Chan Tsoi-tai, Lee Pak-nin, Lo Wai-kwan, Wong Tin-sik, Sui Tak-mui, Henry Hall, Wong Shui-yun, So Sui, and Chan Man-hap.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CERTIFICATES.—Sun In-ning, Lai Li-him, Mak Wai-mun, Wu In-ning, Yeung Ming-tai, So Cheuk-fai, Lo Kwok-nin, Leung Cheuk-hing, Sun In-yik, Tso Chung-leung, and Chau Kwong-shing.

VERBACULAR CLASSES.—Upper School: Matric. Class, F. 2, Tsung-ching; Com. 1, Young Him; F. 2, Tam Wai-ying; F. 2, Fan Shiu-ching; Sp. Dist. Univer. Junr., Lo Wai-kwan; F. 2, Lo Shiu-kin; C. 2, Lau Hong-ying; C. 2, Chan Lu-fai; F. 3, Chan Kam-man; F. 3, Chau Shiu-ping; C. 3, Ku Chik-fu; C. 3, Wu Tak-fu; C. 3, Lau Kwok Chiu-hon; Chau Lan-pai; C. 3, Ng In-cheung; Lower School: 4, 1, Lau Chuk-sau; 5, 1, Chau Chan-shan; 5, 1, Yau-shing; 6, 1, Shun-pai; 5, 1, Leung Sik-kei, and 7, Leung Shiu-lip.

In addressing the assembly, Mr. Severn said the Headmaster's report was entirely satisfactory. Both as regards numbers and efficiency. There had been a tendency for figures to fall during the last few years, and it was very satisfactory to note that they were now rising. With regard to teaching in the school, it was hoped that the study of English would greatly benefit by their presence. Speaking of the educational ladder provided for a boy who went to a Government school, first through Queen's College and then to the University, Mr. Severn said there had been a tendency to promote boys in their classes too rapidly, with the result that, when tested, the University standard, the system of giving boys an educational ladder by primary school, secondary schools and university, as they in Hongkong strove to do, was the same system as Mr. Fisher, Minister of Education, was striving to do at home. It was all part of the democratic spirit of the age. In Hongkong it was essential that boys should be well grounded in English before going to the University, so as to be able to take advantage of the lectures in the faculty which they entered. It was no use promoting boys to the upper school unless they were fit for it. For the idea should be to get as high a percentage as possible to pass with credit the Senior Matriculation examination of the Hongkong University. He went on to refer to a speech he made at the College in 1912 on the eve of Empire Day, speaking on the responsibility and self-sacrifice. He then pointed out the value of good citizenship and gratuitous public service, mentioning that amongst those who had been foremost in such service in Hongkong were the scholars of Queen's College. That position had been maintained. The present Chinese Council, the Hon. Mr. Sun Chiu Pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, were old Queen's boys, and there were many others, amongst whom was Mr. Ho Kom-tong. The war had given a great impetus to such service, an outstanding example being the formation of the Police Reserve. During the past two years members of that force had given up a good deal of their spare time to become efficient. There were six present students in that force, and the number of past students was very large. In closing, Mr. Severn referred to the approaching departure of Mr. Dealy, the Headmaster, saying that the College was suffering a great loss in his retirement. Mr. Dealy had been for more than thirty years connected with the school. It was a wonderful record. He had acted as second master nearly 33 years ago, and for the past nine years had been headmaster. The pupils who had passed through his hands had numbered many thousands and his teachings had had a great influence in shaping the lives and characters of many of the most prominent men of the business and professional life of Hongkong. It was a life work and one that could be looked back upon with pride and pleasure. He could confidently assure Mr. Dealy that he would carry into his retirement the best wishes of the Government as well as of the generations of scholars he had trained within those walls. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Severn then called for three hearty cheers for Mr. Dealy.

Mr. Dealy, in acknowledging the tribute, said that he was grieved to leave the Colony, and that it would be a veritable unroofing.

Cheers were also given for His Majesty the King and the British Empire, and for the visitors.

THE MINING OF THE "TYNDAREUS"

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN WARD, M.P., ADDRESSES THE SOLDIERS.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the mining of the transport *Tyndareus*, off Cape Agulhas. It will be remembered that the *Tyndareus* was conveying the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment to Hongkong when the accident occurred, shaking the troopship from stem to stern. The "Assembly" was at once sounded, and the troops, each man wearing a life-belt, lined the decks in perfect order. The ship was settling down by the head with the propellers hanging well out of the water, and it appeared almost certain that she would sink before assistance could reach her, but, though the men must have all realised their imminent peril, their demeanour suggested not that they were facing death, but that they were parading for long leave. As soon as the roll had been called and the order "Stand easy" had been given, someone started "The Long, Long Trail," and in a few seconds the whole gathering from end to end of the ship had taken up the refrain. Then came the oldest favourite, "Tipperary," and for half an hour afterwards, while the ominous incline of the deck towards the bows became more and more noticeable, chorus after chorus swept along the lines and over the sea, where both the *Oxfordshire* and the *Bumaeus* were racing to the rescue.

A fine example of pluck was given by half-a-dozen of the troops, who, engineers by profession, volunteered to assist in the engine-room, and, exchanging khaki for overalls, did splendid work in the most dangerous spot in the ship until she was towed to safety.

Yesterday morning 350 of the Regiment attended the Cathedral, where a special service of thanksgiving for their miraculous escape was conducted by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander). The men were under the command of Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P., and Major Browne (Second-in-Command). The other officers present were: Captain Smith, Adj.; Captain Richardson, O. C. "B" Co.; Capt. Pafford, Lieuts. Eastman, Dickenson, Jeffreys, Cooper, Padell and Watson. Prior to the service the Middlesex Regiment marched through the principal streets of the city, preceded by their fine Band, under the baton of Bandmaster Owen. Included in the parade was the mascot of the Battalion, the dog "Jack."

The service was fully choral, the band accompanying. The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., conducted the service, which began with the hymn "O Worship the King." Special prayers were offered and Psalm cxiv. and the *Te Deum* were chanted. The special lesson for the day was read by the Rev. W. Hipwell, of Pakhoi. The service concluded with the singing of the hymns "O God our help in ages past," "Eternal Father strong to save," and the National Anthem.

The Bishop preached an appropriate sermon, taking for his text verses 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31 of Psalm cxi.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters. These see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble and He bringeth them out of their distress. Then are they glad, because they be quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. O, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness: and for His wonderful works to the children of men."

The Bishop said those words were written by the Psalmist, and truly they were very appropriate on the present occasion. The 6th of February would, he supposed, ever be a red-letter day to their Regiment, or that battalion of the Middlesex. All the world had heard of their experiences on that memorable day. Humanly speaking, there were many causes to which they owed their deliverance and their lives. It was a good thing that it was a strong well-built ship in which they were sailing. It was a mercy that the wireless telegraph apparatus was not damaged, and it was remarkable that some heavy machinery—as he was informed—fell into the sea, thus lightening the ship. And they owed their lives—humanly speaking—also to the splendid courage and excellent management of the captain and officers of that ship, and

lest, but not least, they owed them to the discipline and courage that their officers and they themselves displayed on that occasion. They would remember the message that came from His Majesty the King. It was fitting perhaps that it should be read on that occasion. The message was—"Please express to the Officer Commanding the Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment my admiration of the conduct displayed by all ranks on the occasion of the accident to the *Tyndareus*. In their discipline and courage they worthily upheld the splendid tradition of the *Birkenhead*, ever cherished in the annals of the British Army—George, R.I." But their service that day suggested that they believed that, behind all those things, there was another power that saved their lives. There was an old house in Chester which bore the ancient inscription—"God's Providence is mine inheritance," and he ventured to say that God's providence had saved their lives. By the providence of God he meant His overruling superintendence of the Universe. That was intimated to them by the laws of nature which they believed God had laid down, and which helped them to realise His great care of individuals on that planet. The world was such a tiny speck and revolved round one little sun, which was perhaps one of a million of suns, and if their sun were to burn out and that planet became a cinder, without any life upon it, apparently it would not make a great deal of difference to the universe. When they thought of the vastness of the universe and the smallness of the world, it was wonderful to realise God's providential care of them. And yet there was an instinct in every one of them, they believed that God, who made the world, controlled that whole universe, could yet be able to care for individuals. They believed that Jesus Christ said truly when He said "the very hairs of our head are numbered" and that not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Heavenly Father knowing it." He spoke of God, not only as the Governor of the Universe, but as a Father who pitied His children, and knew them and cared for them, and he said there was much they could not explain as to the working of God's providence. If they asked him why God's providence spared their ship and their lives, and why God's providence did not spare the *Lustiana*, with so many lives on board, and did not spare the many ships, with Lord Kitchener and many other lives, quite as valuable as theirs, he would not be able to answer. It was much easier to ask a question of that kind than it was to answer it. He supposed the day would come when they would all know that the God who ruled things had not made any mistakes. He was certain that those who had been spared through such an experience as they had ought to thank God in the same way as they were doing. They ought not to let their lives deteriorate. And surely they must make the best use of their lives which had been spared. He supposed all the lives spared had been spared for some purpose in the world. It would have been far better for the men to have been drowned a year ago than to live base lives and let their characters deteriorate. Christ said of certain people who committed certain sins that it would be better for them if a millstone were tied round their necks and they had been drowned in the depths of the sea. They had not been drowned in the depths of the sea, therefore it was their duty to remember the past year and live well. Life was a voyage for everyone. It was a perilous voyage at best, and there were enemies who were ready with insidious attacks, and there were many men who made moral shipwrecks of their lives. Had he (the speaker) time he could tell them of many snares, mines and attacks made upon the moral welfare of man. He would, however, mention only three. The first was fornication and all kinds of sexual sins. They were so constituted that men situated as they were—who were miles away from their wives and families—were liable to very fierce temptations, and several opportunities had fallen for them in Hongkong. But it seemed to him that the terrible diseases which followed the fall into temptation indicated the abhorrence of the Almighty God of that particular sin. As God had spared their lives he warned them and beset them not to make a shipwreck of their lives on the rock of fornication. At the beginning of the war Mr. Lloyd George said they were fighting three enemies—Germany, Austria and drink—and he further stated that drink was the greatest of the three. He was afraid there was much truth in that statement. While many thousands of men had perished in the war, far more had perished through drink. God had spared their lives and he beset them not to make a shipwreck of their lives on the rock of drink. The third enemy was gambling. It was a very insidious temptation and tended in thousands of cases to deterioration of character. If they looked at the man who gambled they would find that he became crafty and cunning. From his experience of men he could tell them scores of cases of those who had made shipwrecks of their lives through betting and gambling. There were plenty of opportunities for them to fall into that temptation in Hongkong. But he beset them, as their lives were spared through the providence of God, to avoid that sin. He wished to remind them of the example set by His Majesty the King in those three respects. Nobody dared to point a finger of slander against the purity of his life. The purity of his family life was known to the whole world. They would remember his splendid example in the matter of drink—that he and Lord Kitchener decided to do away with the use of intoxicating stimulants. What did His Majesty say about betting and gambling? He would tell them. He made this statement five years ago—"I have a horror of gambling and I wish always to do my utmost to discourage others who have the inclination for it, as the spirit of gambling is like intemperance, and is one of

the greatest evils that can afflict the country." God heard their prayers and He was sure to protect them from the fierce enemies who assailed them. He was able to save them, and keep them from falling, and would present them unto His most glorious people.

ADDRESS BY LT.-COL. JOHN WARD, M.P.

At the conclusion of the service the men filed out of the Cathedral and formed themselves into a square, under the shadow of the Cathedral.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, Commanding Officer then addressed them. He said:—Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 25th Middlesex. On the 6th of February, a year ago to-day, we left Cape Town under the most glorious circumstances of weather and conditions. We imagined that we were now safe for the remainder of our voyage. The glorious South African sun had barely sunk off Cape Agulhas when a sudden and terrible explosion, which seemed almost to destroy the ship, took place. The tons of water for a moment, especially in the part where I stood, beat men to the deck, and for a moment it looked as though the end had come. Suddenly there came a transformation, from apparent chaos to order, and I must confess that I am proud to remember the splendid and remarkable development of order amongst everyone of you men. Whether the world knew or not, I was in a position to watch and I simply marvelled at the steadiness and the discipline and the courage of all ranks. Your country—the Bishop in his splendid address to you this morning has told you your country and the world remembers very well the occasion of which this ceremony is the first anniversary to-day. But no one could ever know the terrible ordeal and the remarkable fortitude and bravery which was displayed on that occasion except those who were there. You do well to remember it. Whether your country will ever forget it or not is another matter. I, as your commanding officer, here again declare that I am extremely proud of you. And as that occasion of threatened death made us feel so much more brotherly and friendly and good comrades, one with another, and as we feared that perhaps that splendid spirit of discipline and order and good comradeship might wane as the years go on, I, in consultation with my staff, decided upon this religious ceremony to-day. I would now like to read the several messages that were sent. The Bishop has already quoted the one from H.M. the King. Another from the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Simon's Town, to the Admiralty was as follows:—

"The behaviour of the Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on board the transport *Tyndareus* after the accident to that ship, there being a large quantity of water on board and the ship apparently sinking by the head, is a heroic deed, was most praiseworthy, and equal to the *Birkenhead* tradition of the British Army on the same spot. It was only due to this that no lives were lost in the boat. The ship was saved by the coolness and perseverance of the captain, officers, engineers and engine-room staff."

Colonel Ward added:—While we are here to-day, I think it is only fitting that we should remember the remarkable courage displayed by that gallant man, Captain Flint, Captain of the ship, and the officers and crew in the matter. The Bishop has asked us to devote the lives that were so miraculously saved on that occasion to the best use of the country. My appeal to you is merely this—Fear God, serve your country, and honour your King. Lieut.-Col. Ward then gave the order "Battalion, Present Arms." The Band played the National Anthem and the men marched back to the Barracks.

DEATH OF MRS. LYALL, OF SWATOW.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. Lyall, of the Presbyterian Church of England Mission, Swatow, which event took place on Tuesday, the 28th ult., shortly after 2 p.m. Mrs. Lyall was a Canadian by birth and of good old English stock. As Miss Norwood she came to Swatow many years ago to join the American Baptist Mission. After some years of service in this Mission she became the wife of Dr. Lyall more than thirty years ago. She was an indefatigable worker of boundless energy with a clear head for business, and was a skilful organizer. She initiated new enterprises amongst the Chinese, teaching hundreds of the women how to help themselves. To a large number of people up and down the coast Mrs. Lyall was well known as a very kind and gracious hostess. To those more immediately in daily contact with her, she was regarded as the truest, best and most sympathetic of friends. Multitudes will hear of her death with deep sorrow, and will feel that of all the old and well-known residents of Swatow none could be more missed than Mrs. Lyall.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADE. There will be no parade and no practices of the band or buglers and drummers during the week commencing Monday next, February 11th.

GENERAL NOTIFICATION. A notification was issued to all ranks on the march on the 5th inst. Members not present or for any cause not in possession of a copy are warned to obtain same from their Platoon Commanders. A copy is posted on the Board at Headquarters Club.

RAND PRACTICES. Friday, Feb. 8th; Tuesday, Feb. 19th; Friday, Feb. 22nd; Friday, March 1st.

CLASHNET CLASS. Wednesday, February 20th.

By Order
T. F. HUGHES,
A.B.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

Other Local News will be found on Page 5.

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in port.

THE WAR.

ENEMY COMPLETING PREPARATIONS IN WEST.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED.

HAUGHTY DEMEANOUR OF BOLSHIEVICS

FRENCH TREASON TRIAL COMMENCED.

GERMAN STRIKES WANING.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, February 5th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night Fleurbaix and the Ypres-Staden Railway.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AIR BATTLES.

PARIS, February 5th.
A communiqué states:—Taking advantage of the fine weather, our chase-planes were successfully active on the 3rd inst. Real air battles were fought against the German squadrons well over the German lines. Eight enemy machines were brought down and five others fell seriously hit, and were probably destroyed.

ENEMY COMPLETING PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, February 5th.
It is semi-officially reported:—Along the whole Western Front our enemies are completing preparations for future operations. Their General Staffs are endeavouring by means of raids at numerous points to gain information, and their artillery firing is becoming increasingly active.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

THIRTEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN.

LONDON, February 5th.
An Italian official report states:—We shot down five enemy aeroplanes, and the English shot down eight.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN HOSPITAL AND CHURCHES BOMBED.

PADUA, February 5th.
Ten enemy aeroplanes dropped 60 bombs on various localities in Albergo d'Italia and demolished a hospital, the Church di San Francesco, and the ancient hospice Confraternita Della Carità. The last-named was not damaged seriously.

His Majesty the King visited the stricken areas and received an ovation.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMED STEAMER SUNK. HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, February 4th.
The Admiralty reports:—The armed boarding steamer *Louvain* was torpedoed and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean on January 21st. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWISS MILITARY LEVY.

BRUNE, February 5th.
A meeting of Socialists and trade unionists protested against the fresh levy of troops for reinforcing the frontiers, but asked the workmen to keep calm and to refrain from wanton acts.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. GENERAL NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, February 5th.
A telegram from Berlin states:—The Poles have occupied Moghilef. The Russian General Headquarters have arrested General Krylenko and his entire staff.

The Ukrainians suppressed the Bolshevik rising at Kiev.

M. Holubowitch, Chairman of the Ukrainian Peace Delegation, has been appointed Premier of Ukraine.

LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 5th.
Mounted and foot police frequently charged with drawn swords crowds of strikers in the streets of Amsterdam, while at The Hague a procession of strikers on passing the Palace shouted "We want bread."

SUBMARINISM A FAILURE.

OPINION OF GERMAN VICE-ADMIRAL.

AMSTERDAM, February 5th.
The German Vice-Admiral Galster, writing in the *Ditelf*, says that submarine has not yielded the results anticipated. The theory, as regards the frightening of neutral shipping and the assumption of a speedy overthrow of England has proved extravagant.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCES.

LONDON, February 5th.
Reuter's Agency learns that in accordance with the general wish expressed last year and as a convenience to Dominions' statesmen, and as their Parliaments will permit, a series of Imperial War Cabinets and Imperial War Conferences will be held in London this year in continuation of those held last year, at which representatives of the Dominions will attend to confer with British Ministers on the problems of the war. It is understood that the Imperial Government is now trying to arrange a date which will be as far as possible suit the convenience of all, but nothing definite has yet been settled either regarding the date or regarding the statesmen who will come to England.

SUDDEN INTERLUDE.

LONDON, February 4th.
Baron von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin have suddenly returned to Berlin from Brestlitovsk, ostensibly to participate in the deliberations regarding political, economic and territorial questions affecting the Central Powers.

The precise meaning of this sudden interlude is unknown, but it seems to point to a temporary breakdown of the negotiations, and possibly foreshadows a final ultimatum demanding the immediate acceptance of the German annexationist terms.

GERMANY'S LABOUR REVOLT MOVEMENT ON THE WANE.

LONDON, February 5th.
Apparently the strikes in Germany are waning.

Reports from the provinces indicate that the movement is ending, or has ended. Krupp states that fewer than four hundred of their workers struck. Some of these were dismissed, and others were fined.

Troops are guarding the entrance to a building in the Moabit district of Berlin where a court-martial is being held in camera.

It transpires that both the Majority and Minority Socialists requested an immediate convocation of the Reichstag. The President replied saying that leaders of all other parties are opposed to the proposal, which was therefore refused.

STRIKE REGARDED AS ENDED.

AMSTERDAM, February 5th.

A Berlin semi-official telegram states that the strike is now regarded as ended, many of the munition works in Berlin being in full operation, while 80 per cent. of the employees in other big factories are working.

HERTLING REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH STRIKERS.

AMSTERDAM, February 5th.
Count Hertling has refused a request of the Socialist Deputies to allow the representatives of the strikers to discuss the situation, because they might resolve upon unlawful actions. He also refused to negotiate with the strikers, because it would be unconstitutional. There was no substance in the question of ending the strike. He emphasised that the strikers' political desires must be communicated through the people's representatives.

It appears that Herr Dittmann mentioned yesterday, was charged with inciting to high treason.

The *Local Anzeiger* states that the strike committees in Hamburg are in favour of a resumption of work. Half of the shipyard workmen have already resumed.

N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINE.

TOKYO, February 5th.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided to re-open their service via the Mediterranean.

ARGENTINA WHEAT.

BUENOS AIRES, February 5th.
The Government has rescinded the decree prohibiting the export of wheat.

CANADA AND THE WAR. SAVING COAL.

OTTAWA, February 5th.
With the object of saving fuel the Government has ordered all manufacturers, including munition makers, and excepting those producing food, to close down on three days next week. The Government has also ordered the theatres and other places of amusement to close every Monday from February 18th to March 25th inclusive.

Both orders apply in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec east of Fort William.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

Mr. Riviere, Daloupe announced that the Government has no intention, despite pressure, of rescinding the order prohibiting the importation of liquor.

NEW ZEALAND AND WAR COUNCILS.

WELLINGTON, February 5th.
The Cabinet has decided that New Zealand shall be represented at the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conferences, and that subject to the approval of Parliament, the Hon. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward shall be the Dominion representatives. A short session of Parliament opening about April 6th, will be held to make the necessary arrangements.

THE WAR IN PARLIAMENT. THE TREATMENT OF IMPRISONED AVIATORS.

LONDON, February 5th.
Reuter confirms the report that Britain, through Holland, has informed Germany that unless the captured British airmen, Captain Scholtz and Lieutenant Wootkey, who have been sentenced to long imprisonment for distributing leaflets from the air, are immediately released and treated as ordinary war prisoners, Great Britain will be compelled to take reprisals of which a month's notice will be given in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent Mission to The Hague.

Great Britain does not admit the German contention that the airmen committed a breach of international law, and points out that Austro-German airmen have repeatedly dropped pamphlets.

WAR PRISONERS IN ATTACKED LOCALITIES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that information had been received which showed without doubt that the German authorities had placed captured British prisoners in localities especially subject to air raids. A similar action was contemplated by England. (Loud cheers.)

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that at the last meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, after careful consideration it was decided, in view of the important military considerations involved, that it was impossible at present, without giving valuable information to the enemy, to publish further details or explanations regarding the enlargement of the functions of the Supreme War Council. He understood that the discussions at the Conference dealt almost exclusively with the plan of campaign for 1918, and therefore, it was impossible for him to give any information.

TOLL OF UNDERSEA AND AERIAL WARFARE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that since the war 14,180 non-combatant men, women and children had been killed by German submarines and aircraft.

MUTINY IN GREEK ARMY. CHAMBER CLOSED.

LONDON, February 4th.
Telegrams from Athens clearly indicate that the mutiny was due to civilian agitators.

An official decree orders the closing of the Chamber, the reactionary members of which were preparing a campaign of obstruction and opposition to mobilisation.

AMERICA AND THE WAR. WAR FINANCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.
A War Finance Bill, giving the Government control of the financing of private undertakings in wartime, has been introduced in Congress.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.
The Secretary of War, in his weekly review, officially announces that Americans occupy part of the actual battle-front. The nation is warned not to permit the industrial disturbances in Germany to slacken war preparations. It is believed that the Allies have a preponderance in men and guns on the Western Front, despite the reports of Germany's numerical superiority which have been spread by the enemy. The inter-Allied Council at Versailles has attained complete and close co-operation between the Supreme Commands of all forces engaged promises to show positive results.

The operations in which Americans have so far participated have been of a minor character. Hostile concentrations are continuing on the Western Front.

While positive proof has been received that the enemy has removed troops from the Eastern theatre and is stripping other fronts for the coming struggle in the West, nevertheless, the Allies are believed to still hold a very appreciable numerical superiority both in men and in guns.

BOLO PASHA'S TRIAL.

PARIS, February 5th.
At the trial of Bolo Pasha the Court was crowded, and there was the most intense expectation of further revelations. The sitting was devoted to the reading of a very lengthy indictment describing Bolo's relations with the ex-Khedive and others, unravelling the tangled skein of intrigue influencing opinion in France, including the proposed purchase of the *Figaro*.

Numerous witnesses have been subpoenaed, including Bolo's wife, M. Barthou (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Madame Caillaux. The latter, who is indisposed, is unable to attend. M. Caillaux has also been cited and will be brought from prison when called.

Bolo Pasha, who was very calm, took a seat in the dock, and adjusting his monocle, surveyed the seven judges with an insolent air. He waved his hand to the woman who is his latest wife.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER. FINDING OF COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, February 5th.
The Commission investigating the disaster of December 6th blamer Pilot McKay, of Halifax, and Capt. Lamodee, of the steamer *Montblanc*.

Both have been arrested and charged with manslaughter.

The Commission recommends the cancellation of Capt. Lamodee's licence and censures the Pilotage Authorities for permitting Pilot McKay to pilot ships since the disaster.

The Chief Examining Officer was found guilty of neglect of his duties regarding the movements of ships in harbour.

CONFISCATION OF GERMAN SHIPS.

IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

LONDON, February 5th.
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the Hamburg Amerika Line's appeal against the Prize Court judgment confiscating the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* and *Prince Adalbert*, which were seized at Falmouth on August 6th, 1914.

The Court based its judgment on the Hague Convention, and held that the circumstances attending the seizure were such that the vessels concerned were only liable to detention during the war. Costs were given against the Crown.

The effect of the judgment is to reserve all rights for decision when the war concludes and until the German Government's views regarding the true construction of the Convention is ascertainable.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at noon yesterday at the City Hall. Mr. T. F. Hough presided over an attendance which included Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. McKenny, Miss Wilkinson, Dr. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Pattenden, Mrs. Chatham, and Mr. A. H. Harris.

Mrs. McKenny, the Hon. Secretary, presented the report of the ladies of the Committee for the past year. This stated that the Society was founded in 1898, and that the number of cases entered in the books has reached 1,476. There were twenty-one new applications for assistance during the year, and help in one form or another was given in every case. Numbers of people not entered in the books were supplied with clothing. The Society is responsible for the maintenance of thirty orphan children at various schools in the Colony, the upkeep and education of whom have cost the Society \$1,800. Several men were helped to find work, and passages have been provided to different parts of the world. Board and lodging were provided for men who were looking for work. The number of new cases applying for help during the past year was less than usual, and is attributed to the increased opportunities for men to find work on account of the war.

The Secretary, or the Assistant Secretary, attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing for men, women, and children, will be gratefully received at that time, as the Society has very many calls for such during the year.

The thanks of the Committee are due to all the subscribers and donors to the Society, to Mr. H. C. Sandford for kindly auditing the accounts, to the Rev. W. T. Featherstone for his assistance and advice, and to the numbers of friends who have helped during the year.

In conclusion, grateful acknowledgment was made of the annual grant of \$500 from the Colonial Government.

The Chairman then submitted an account of work done during the year, and continued:—From what I have just read and you will have noticed, the reference to three cases of Chinese having married European women with the deplorable result, all too frequent, of the wife finding herself abandoned on arrival here, these matters occupied the attention of the Society at different times, and every credit is due to the Committee for the tactful way in which the cases were handled. Outside of this the detailed account of work done does not call for much comment. I am informed that relief in the past year applications for relief were fewer than usual, due, no doubt, in a measure, to the depression nowdays, not being so much in evidence as formerly.

Turning to the Hon. Treasurer's audited accounts I see we brought forward from 1916 £2,851.35, which, when added to the contributions from the sources set forth, bring the total receipts up to £6,723.33. The principal item on the disbursement side is £3,300.00 paid in donations and relief of cases. The other items speak for themselves, and you will observe that we carry forward £3,407.18, the balance of £407.18 being at credit in current account. With these remarks I propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

This was seconded by Mr. A. H. Harris and carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. Pollock; Vice-President, Lady Reed; Secretary, Mrs. McKenny; Assistant Secretary, Miss Wilkinson; Committee:—Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Innes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Montague Hazton, Mrs. Shellim, and Mrs. Knight.

Before closing the meeting, the Chairman said:—I would like to mention the deep appreciation of the Society for the able manner in which the funds are administered by the ladies of the Committee. The work entailed at times must be very arduous, and we consider ourselves fortunate in having it so cheerfully and efficiently performed, in which connection I would remind my friends that the annual subscriptions will shortly be due and ask them to make their donations as munificent as possible. We all know full well the heavy calls on our resources just now, and there is just a danger of some or other of the various War Charities being considered as of more importance as the present juncture, but I hope and feel confident that, on reflection, the community will not only keep their donations to this Society up to the average, but increase them whenever possible.

CANTON NEWS.

SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG UNDER CONTROL.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau has been informed that Yachow City, in Hunan has been captured by the South-Western forces, and that preparation is being made to march on Wuchang.

The effort of Lung Chi-kung, the agent of Tuan Chi-jui, to cause disturbance in Kwangtung is being checked, and the situation has now finally come under control. Attack on Lung's headquarters at Kingchow has been decided upon, but every effort will be made, to safeguard civilian interests there.

GERMAN SPY OUTWITTED BY AN OLD LADY.

ON ABERDEEN EXPRESS THEY WERE THE ONLY OCCUPANTS OF COMPARTMENT.

[BY ROGER POOCK.]

The best spy story for a long time comes from a medical officer, one of the big guns of his corps and profession. It is all about the Aberdeen Express, one of the world's quickest long-distance runs. You leave London after the theatre, go to bed in the train, have a cup of tea in bed at Edinburgh, and breakfast in Aberdeen, 600 miles from town. Northward from Edinburgh there are stops while on the Forth Bridge, from whence you look down on the decks of first class battleships, and at Dundee and Montrose.

The old lady boarded the train at Edinburgh and the porter showed her into a non-smoking compartment of the day coach. The other passenger was a foreign gentleman of what nationality it would be hard to say, but foreign. The thing some fifty-three years of age. The thing some fifty-three years of age. The thing some fifty-three years of age.

The foreign gentleman stood up, filling the window, shutting out the view, and annoying the old lady, who also wanted to have a look. Moreover, she saw him go through a long fumbling procedure which puzzled her. The only thing she saw was the last swift movement which emptied the baggy part of his overcoat. And she caught the glimpse of a wing. Now the whole thing was clear: there must have been a message scribbled rapidly, folded and made fast and then the sudden release of a carrier pigeon.

THE OLD LADY'S SPECIALTY.

And then the foreigner flashed round to see if the lady had noticed anything. No, evidently not. She looked vacant, nodding and half asleep.

"I looked stupid," she said afterwards, "but that's my specialty." She must have done some very swift thinking before he had time to turn round. Her first impulse was to run along the corridor and find the guard or rouse the first soldier she saw. But then the foreigner would see by her first movement that he was in danger, and she did not want to be strangled, thrown out of the window and drowned in the Forth estuary. That would never do. No, she became affable, and wondered what had delayed the train so long. He expressed noble sentiments concerning the Allies and contempt for Germany.

But as the train pulled into Dundee the old lady expressed her conviction that the morning papers would be for sale by this time at the bookstall. She felt that a little run on the platform would ease her limbs after the cramped compartment. She would buy a paper for the foreign gentleman also. He seemed content and consented to her request that he should see that nobody took her window seat in her absence.

Half-way to the bookstall she met a porter. It would be natural to ask him how long the train stopped.

"Don't be seen speaking," she said as she passed the porter. "There's a spy in my carriage. Send the station master to me at the bookstall."

When the station master came behind her the lady spoke into an open newspaper as if she were reading aloud. "Don't be seen speaking to me," she said. "There's a spy in my carriage. The train stops at Montrose next, eh? Well, wire Montrose!"

She paid for her bundle of papers and walked back to the carriage. If the spy had seen her speak to anybody he might attempt to escape along the corridor, or on to the railway track behind the train, or across the platform. Or he might jump from the train outside the station before it gathered speed. Worst of all for her he might have confederates in the train.

Yet he seemed unsuspecting, sitting where she had left him, much obliged for the newspaper. The plucky old lady sat opposite to her spy and entertained him until they reached Montrose.

NO STRANGER.

Then came to their compartment a British officer with an armed guard and a detective who greeted the spy at once like a long-lost brother.

"Why," said he, "I've been searching for you for months."

The spy looked out through the window eastward and saw an armed sentry waiting on the metals in case he attempted to escape. Then he looked at the lady—the brilliant old lady—and smiled. Later the old lady received an official communication of warm congratulations on her patriotism, courage and high intelligence, begging her to accept the enclosure, memento of a fine deed done for her country.

THE BRITISH FRONT IN ITALY.

GUARDING THE MONTELO HILLS.

STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITION.

The important sector taken over by the British Army on the Piave front, includes the range of hills called the Montello. The Montello range is bounded on the north by the Piave, of which the meandering course runs at this point roughly east.

The enemy commands views into the heart of our lines. Opposite the Montello the enemy has a precious observation post.

No greater contrast for the troops which have so long been fighting in the unlovely mud of Flanders than the scenes in which they now find themselves could be imagined. There is no mud, and the rich red soil needs no retreating to hold up the trench side.

The Piave flows some 800 ft. below the highest point of the Montello, which rises 3,200 ft. above sea level. Its bed is very broad, as is usual with such mountain rivers. When water is let loose in the peaks above these rivers suddenly swell, and the broad stretches of shingle between their channels are covered with a torrent of foaming water. The river rushes away down to the Adriatic with terrific force, and then when it suddenly above dry up, sinks as suddenly as it rose to its usual swift and placid course through its winding channels. When I saw it the Piave was in one of its calmest moods. There has been practically no rain in Northern Italy since this autumn, and the winter season has been drier than any within the memory of man. The greyish water glided down of man. The greyish water glided down of man.

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It appeared far too tranquil and gentle to be a military barrier, checking a barbarian onrush on the fastest country in Europe. It comes down from the mountains through a gorge hewn out in the great semi-circle of rugged heights that flow down on the Lombardy and Venetian plain almost as abruptly as the famous Breche de Roland, in the Pyrenees, which the story says the Paladin hacked out with his sword Durandal in the hour of his sorest need. From these wild cliffs the Piave passes into pleasant hilly country, and from these hills, which stand out as a bulwark before the Montello, it goes down to the great fertile plain bounded by the sea, where, some twenty miles further south, Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, watches the invaders' advance without fear, mindful of dangers more menacing braved in the past.

From his positions in the mountains the enemy commands views of far-distant country. Opposite the Montello is the hill of S. Daniele, covered with woods broken by the broad seat of a quarry, whence the enemy has views along the valley in both directions to the Vidor Bridge on the west, and to the Susegana railway bridge on the east. Between these two bridges, that are ten miles apart, there is no other crossing.

The Montello itself is a natural bastion advanced from the heights into the plain. Seen from Monte Belluno, it rises like a whale's back from the plain, and at this season it is brown with the brown of a Surrey heath, and the rich brown of the naked earth and partly to the withered leaves that still cling to the scrub oak that covers a part of it. The oak and occasional acacias take the place of the fir trees of the more northern hills, and at a distance the ridge recalls rounded mounds, and a curious feature of its formation is a number of circular depressions like the Devil's Punch Bowl in miniature. It is samed with a wonderful system of admiralty-engineered military roads. Its slopes are very steep and the gradients are considerable, but they are all practicable for a motor-car. The surface is often hard on the tyres, as it consists in many cases of lumpy, friable stone, quarried near by and laid one beside the other, but the result is a roadway that will not deteriorate under any traffic.

Just before it reaches the Piave the Montello ends in a steep ridge that drops abruptly down to the river, and is admirably adapted for defence. The whole position is very strong from the defensive point of view. So long as the enemy can be held further west, where an advance from the mountains would threaten all the communications of the Piave line, it is a position that could only be attacked after a great artillery preparation. So far the country shows. The enemy is obviously lying low, and only becomes active when any inquisitive aeroplane approaches his lines. For an hour or so I watched an observation plane with its protecting battleplane inspecting the enemy positions. As soon as it passed a certain line the anti-aircraft guns spoke out and stained the blue sky with black and shrapnel clouds. The enemy's shot was quite exceptionally bad, and not a shot came anywhere near its target. Our aeroplanes are doing splendid work in most difficult country. There is no landing on the Montello, and the aviator whose motor stops can scarcely hope to come down safely in his own lines. —Morning Post.

FRENCH DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN PLANES IN 1917.

Excelsior gives the figures of the enemy aeroplanes brought down by the French during 1917. The figures are 606 aeroplanes brought down, and 583 damaged. Twenty-seven Drachens were brought down.

IGNOMINY OF COMPROMISE.

SIR E. CARSON'S DECLARATION.

Sir Edward Carson dealt with the subject of peace by compromise in the course of a speech which he delivered at the Mansion House in December. The occasion was the inauguration of the Anglo-Romanian Society, and Sir Edward Carson said he was present to express his sympathy of the Government with Roumania in the condition in which it found itself. He claimed that he spoke for the whole of the nation in extending this sympathy, whether they were for the war and fighting until victory came, or whether they were for peace for various reasons, because he did not believe that there was a soul in the United Kingdom so degraded that it would wish for any termination of this war without the assertion of the liberty of that small and gallant race. "Whatever may be the assertion of our enemies," he continued, "whatever may be the line of propaganda that they wish to propagate in Roumania, and elsewhere, I can only tell them this, with absolute truth and sincerity, that the British Government have never wavered in their determination to carry out their duty towards Roumania. There is hardly an occasion upon which we are not to discuss the liberty of the smaller nations on which we are not driven back to the origin of this war. Why did we throw ourselves into the general upheaval, when we saw France invaded and Belgium overrun? Why did we take risk without preparation or any time for forethought of the consequences? Solely and simply because we knew that we could not allow the basic principles of freedom to be trampled upon and trampled in any part of the world without a reaction upon the whole processes of civilisation. Belgium went first. No man can think of Belgium in its present condition without feeling in his heart of hearts that the nations of Europe had been guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty in not having been able to save her. Talk to me of treaties! Talk to me of a League of Nations! Why, even if Great Power in Europe was pledged by a treaty to preserve Belgium. That was a League of Nations, but it failed.

"Roumania and Serbia are fighting, as President Wilson said, for their national integrity and freedom. Roumania has become into the war not willingly, but because she was driven in if she were to maintain her very existence. What of her sufferings! I believe people in this country seem to think that they are suffering the loss of liberty, but when I hear in the cause of liberty, of inconvenience, of difficulty in providing this and that, I wish that they would have a little imagination and would try to picture what a nation like Roumania, who merely came in to help in the common cause of freedom, what her men, women, and children are suffering. In the midst of all other difficulties Roumania has been deprived of the help of Russia by the internal anarchy of that nation brought about by Germany posing as a friend of democracy in Russia. Germany is the friend of democracy only when democracy is an article which can assist her in the prosecution of the war. It has been open to Roumania over and over again to make peace, but though she is suffering untold miseries with a haughty dignity she has refused, and has said that she will remain with her Allies until the end. Her attitude raises a corresponding obligation upon this country to go on until Roumania is righted as well as ourselves. Peace talk in these circumstances!

RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

"I am not going into recent developments of peace talk to-day. All I can say is that in my opinion it is most mischievous and misleading. To those who chieftainly talk of peace I say. Remember Belgium, remember Roumania, remember Serbia. We are bound to renew to them our most solemn promise that their war is our war, just as our war is their war, and nothing is more disastrous in the talk of peace or peace negotiations that one man should be putting forward one war aim as taking precedence of some other war aim. No one nation can end other wars by simply obtaining its own selfish ends. That is not what we are fighting for. We are fighting for a great ideal, and the only ideal which can render us secure in the future, and end war for all time. It is the establishment of freedom, of our right to live without everlastingly contemplating a renewal of hostilities, to live in peace, for England or France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, but for the whole world, so that we may each develop in our own civilisation.

"Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I know of no end to this war which is possible without maintaining the rights of Roumania and Serbia just as much as the rights of Great Britain and her Empire. I repeat to you, sir," said Sir Edward, turning to the Roumanian Minister, "the determination of this Government that we will go on to the end with you until we have each attained the common object for which we have entered this war. I say this, further, that if there is to be any compromise outside that which I lay down, it will make the present Government that will make such an ignominious peace. We will do all we can—it is not easy to help all we can—it is the least we can do, and hardly a day passes that we do not consider what we can do to help our gallant ally. Yes, and we will go on doing so to the end. With America behind them, and the other Allies behind them, Roumania has every hope, every certainty that whatever her suffering may be, in the long run she will have gained freedom."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A SCOTTISH MARRIAGE.

A remarkable story was related in the Edinburgh Court of Session, recently, when William Baird Bowyer Smith, of Melrose, and six others sought a declarator of legitimacy in an action against Lady Eliza Fechin Malcolm, or Bowyer-Smith, and two others. Pursuers state that Lady Bowyer-Smith, when just over 18, became attached to an English gentleman at Blair Athol, whom she knew as Mr. William Smith, but who she subsequently learned was Sir William Bowyer-Smith, Bt. He represented that he was unmarried, and gaining her aunt's permission to their marriage, he took her for a drive one day, saying, "With this ring I thee wed," after which he assured her she was his lawful wife. She had no reason to doubt the validity of the marriage for many years, and they lived together in London and abroad until 1878. Twelve children were born. Sir William having been previously married and had three children, but representing himself as a widower, she believed that his wife was still alive. Then on receiving his promise to marry her if he became free she consented to continue living with him as his wife.

Lady Marianne Frances Meux, whom Sir William had married in 1839, died in March, 1875, and about a week later Sir William married Lady Eliza Fechin Malcolm, or Bowyer-Smith, who is called as one of the defenders. Two children were born after the marriage. Lady and Sir William died in 1893. Lady Bowyer-Smith subsequently married William Herbert Stantford, a lieutenant in the Army, but had been separated from him for some time. Pursuers only recently became acquainted with the facts on which they base their present action. They were advised that not having been born in wedlock they were not entitled to claim real estate dignities in England, and they accordingly to Scottish law, the declared defenders are two children born after Sir William's marriage. Lady Bowyer-Smith has having put in defences.

Defenders claim that their parents were not domiciled in Scotland at the time of the marriage, and had not lived there for twenty-one days as required by the law. They claim that Sir William was a domiciled Englishman, to whom English law must apply, and they aver that Sir William Smith knew in 1839 that Sir William had a wife still living. They further claim that the Scottish Court has no jurisdiction. The record was closed and the case sent to the procedure roll.

and peace. Serbia, God help her! Roumania. God help her! I can join with Greece, and three probably of the most natural allies in the world ought to be able to build up a fabric which will make able to help in the solution of the problems that arise in the Near East. I say most solemnly that it is your duty not to allow people to run away with the kind of fantastic idea that you will have gained anything in the direction of a peace by the signing of a simple treaty with Germany and Austria which might get us out of the war. It would be as disastrous for us as it would be disastrous for those who should be betrayed, and if I know anything of my fellow-countrymen they will never go out of this war until, with the concurrence of the Allies, they have come to a satisfactory end." (Cheers.)

"I REVIEW EVERY PLEDGE." Sir Edward said that it might be a vain belief on his part, but he held it strongly, that the United States of America and ourselves could bring about an end with the fullest fulfilment of the pledges they had given. "I renew every pledge we have given to Roumania, and this is not an idle speech."

DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE.

Lord High Cecil, president of the society, moved the following resolution: This meeting, recognising with deep admiration the courage and self-sacrifice of the King of Roumania, and the Roumanian people to uphold the cause of liberty in the present war, earnestly desires that close relations of friendship and goodwill may prevail in future between the British and Roumanian peoples, so that, co-operating together, they may promote their common prosperity and may maintain and further the civilisation of the world. As a means of promoting relations of friendship and mutual assistance between this country and Roumania, this meeting recommends the Anglo-Roumanian Society to the support of all patriotic citizens.

In doing so, Lord Hugh said there was no more tragical aspect of this war than the treatment meted out to Belgium, Roumania, and Serbia. Roumania's geographical position cut her off from her immediate assistance, but he could assure that country that they were not unmindful of our debt to her in her struggle for right. We did not enter the war in any light-hearted spirit, but having entered, we would be mad, indeed, if we laid down the sword before our object was achieved. We would desire ourselves most disastrously and the peoples of foreign countries, both enemy and friendly, if we need language which implied that we were even distant from the limits of our resources or the limits of our resolution. We were perfectly ready and able to fight on for months or years to come.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, who presided, the Roumanian Minister said the generous appreciation of Roumania's efforts to which they had listened was very encouraging. Roumanians would never forget the assistance they had received from the powerful Allies ever since they entered into this struggle for the accomplishment of their national ideals—the unity of the race and the liberation of their brethren from a foreign yoke.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

THE Steamship "SENATOR" FROM SINGAPORE.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Feb. 5th, 1918, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamship's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 8th, 1918, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO., Agents, Hongkong, 31st January, 1918. (1889)

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDELAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "WILIS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Nov. the 8th Feb. will be subject to a rent. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 12th Feb. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1918. (1883)

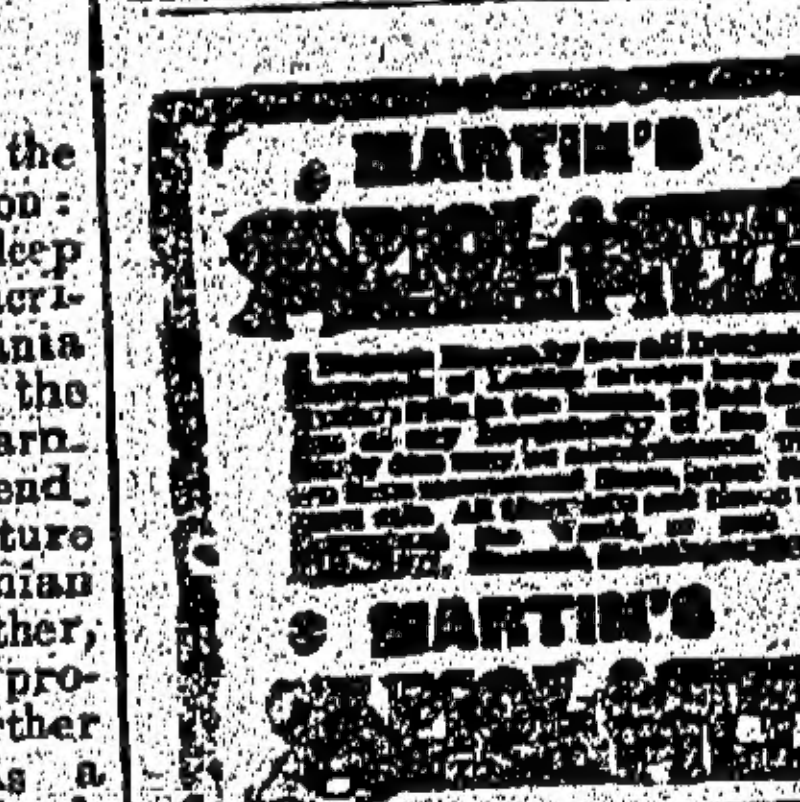
KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Feb. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th Feb. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents, Hongkong, 4th February, 1918. (1884)



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This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Swatow when convenient.
ORENDO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud.
T. ENTIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER BRITISH GOVERNMENT & SECRET REGULATION All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival of destination passports with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers. Telephone No. 215. Agents.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10. Agents.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED
Including the Movements of the Local Markets

32 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES

PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

January 7th, 1918.

Market Produce:

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa... lb. 24

Beef Prime Cut... lb. 24

Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk... lb. 24

Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk... lb. 24

Beef Breast—Ngau Nam... lb. 20

Beef Soup—Tong Yuk... lb. 20

Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa... lb. 24

Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Lau... lb. 20

Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung... lb. 20

No. 1... lb. 20

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No... lb. 20

Bullock's Tongue, fresh... lb. 10

Bullock's Tongue, corned... lb. 10

Ham Ngau Li... lb. 60

Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau... lb. 10

Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam... lb. 13

Bullock's Lump, salt—Ngau... lb. 18

Kin... lb. 18

Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk... lb. 10

Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu... lb. 10

Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei... lb. 20

Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon... lb. 13

Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—... lb. 6

Ngau To... lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau... lb. 10

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei... lb. 36

Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei... lb. 36

Mutton Shoulder—Yeung... lb. 24

Shau... lb. 24

Mutton Saddle—Yeung On... lb. 16

Yuk... lb. 16

Pig's Chittlings—Chu Chong... lb. 16

Pig's Brains—Chu No... per set 36

Pig's Feet—Chu Keuk... lb. 16

Pig's Fry—Chu Chap... lb. 16

Pig's Head—Chu Tau... lb. 20

Pig's Heart—Chu Sam... lb. 10

Pig's Kidneys—Chu Yiu... lb. 10

Pig's Liver—Chu Kon... lb. 20

Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat... lb. 26

Pork Leg—Chu Pei... lb. 26

Pork Loin—Chu Hau Tun... lb. 26

Pork Fat or Lard—Chu Yau... lb. 26

Sheep's Head and Feet... lb. 60

Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam... lb. 18

Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu... lb. 18

Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon... lb. 18

Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu... lb. 25

Suet, Best—Shang Ngau Yau... lb. 25

Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung... lb. 25

Yau... lb. 25

Veal—Ngau Tsai Yau... lb. 20

Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai... lb. 20

Cheung No. 1... lb. 20

Lard—Chu Yau... lb. 20

Barbel—Ka Yu... lb. 26

Bream—Pin Yu... lb. 20

Canton Fresh Water Fish... lb. 20

Hoi Sin Yu... lb. 18

Carp—Li Yu... lb. 16

Catfish—Chik Yu... lb. 18

Catfish—Mun Yu... lb. 20

Crabs—Hai... lb. 22

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu... lb. 16

Dab—Sha Mang Yu... lb. 22

Dace—Wong Mei Lap... lb. 10

Dog Fish—Tit To Sha... lb. 10

Eels, Conger—Hoi Man... lb. 18

Eels, Fresh Water—Tam Shui... lb. 18

Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin... lb. 26

Frog—Tin Kai... lb. 26

Garoupa—Shet Pan... lb. 10

Gardoupa—Shet Pan... lb. 10

Horroings—Tao Pak Yu... lb. 18

Lobsters—Cheung Kwan Kap... lb. 22

Lobsters—Wong Ka Yu... lb. 22

Loach—Wu Yu... lb. 22

Mackerel—Chi Yu... lb. 20

Mong Fish—Mong Yu... lb. 20

Mullet—Tsai Yu... lb. 18

Oysters—Shang Ho... lb. 16

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu... lb. 14

Perch—Tau Lo... lb. 20

Pike—Fa Pau Fong... lb. 18

Plaice—Pan Yu... lb. 18

Pomfret, Black—Mak Chong... lb. 23

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong... lb. 23

Prawns—Ming Ha... lb. 30

Ray—Pai Pa Sha... lb. 10

Rock Fish—Shet Kau Kung... lb. 12

Roach—Chun Yu... lb. 22

Salmon—Ma Yau... lb. 36

Shark—Sha Yu... lb. 26

Skate—Po Yu... lb. 10

Shrimps—Ha... lb. 26

Snappers—Lap Yu... lb. 22

Sole—Tan Sha Yu... lb. 22

Tench—Wan Yu... lb. 22

Turbot—Tso Hau Yu... lb. 18

Turbot, small, fresh water... lb. 18

Kink Yu... lb. 40

Chicken—Kai Tsai... lb. 20

Capon, Small—Sin Kin... lb. 20

Capons, Large—Sin Kin... lb. 20

Duck—Ap... lb. 22

Doves—Pan Kau... lb. 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cook... lb. 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh... lb. 18

Fowls, Canton—Kai... lb. 36

Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam... lb. 36

Kai... lb. 26

Geese—Ngo... lb. 24

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap... each 30

Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau... each 30

Pak Pak... lb. 20

Turkey, Cook—Fo Fai Fung... lb. 60

Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na... lb. 52

Snipe—Sha Tsai... each 22

Pheasant—Shan Kai... each 22

Quail—Om Chun... each 22

Partridges—Che Ki... each 22

Almonds—Huang Yan... lb. 26

Apples (California)—Kam... lb. 24

Shan Ping Ko... lb. 24

Bananas (bride's), Macao... lb. 4

Carambols—Yeung To... lb. 12

Cocoanuts—Ye Tse... each 10

Lemons, China—Ling Mung... lb. 7

Lemons, America—Kam Shan... lb. 7

Ling Mung... each 8

Orange (Canton)... lb. 26

Lichees, dried (small stone)—... lb. 26

Lai Chi Kon... lb. 26

Oranges (Canton) (sweet)... lb. 26

Shan-sheng Tim Chang... lb. 10

Peanuts—Fa Shang... lb. 10

Pears (Canton), Cooking... lb. 8

Sha Li... lb. 8

(Continued at foot of next column)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

ONE HUNDRED, A.M.

Station.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Yaduvotok... 5.8

Nemuro... 5.8

Hakodate... 5.8

Tokyo... 5.8

Aomori... 5.8

Sagami... 5.8

Yokohama... 5.8

Shanghai... 5.8

Ningbo... 5.8

Hangzhou... 5.8

Hankow... 5.8

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Onseng Ubow	7.30 A.M.	
Shetankok, Shatin and Sheungshui	8.30 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.00 P.M.	
Santin, Stanley	1.30 P.M.	
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshan	10.00 A.M. 9.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kunshuiz	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukuz	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
	Except Saturdays	

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6th FEBRUARY, 1918.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$135	\$825, s. & b.		\$2 3/4 int. s/c 1917
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$300		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$127, buy.		\$0 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, buyers		\$97 for 1915
North China	\$50	\$115, buy.		\$0 for 1915
Union	\$100	\$765, buyers		\$80 for 1915
Yangtze	\$50	\$300		\$91 for 1915
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$75		\$10 for year ending 30/4/17
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$16, sales		\$1.35 for 1915
Indo-China Pref.	\$5	\$24, buyers		\$5 for 1915
Do. Ltd.	\$5	\$24, buyers		\$0 for 1915
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$160, sales		\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$89, sales		\$12 for 1915
Malacca Sugars	\$50	\$24, sales		5 Pa. for 1915
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$354, sales		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1915
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$118, sellers		\$23 int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	Ts. 804, s. & b.		Ts. 9 for year ending 30/4/17
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$80, buyers		\$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$80, buyers		\$3 for year
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$584		\$23 making \$7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$1084		\$0.25 for 1917
Hampden Estates	\$10	\$10, s. & b. buy.		50 cents for 1915
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$80		\$2 for 1915
West Point	\$50	\$78		\$3 making \$8 for 1917
OTHS.				
Langha	\$10	Ts. 14		Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	\$1	112/		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspian	\$1	22/-, sellers		\$4 for 1915/16
MINING.				
Kailans	\$1	\$24, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Bauis	\$1	\$24, buy.		None since 1910
Tromb	\$1	\$30/-		4/- int. account 1915
COTTON MILLS.				
Kwo	Ts. 40	Ts. 170		Ts. 20 for year ending 31/10/17
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	Ts. 14, buy.		Ts. 2 for year ending 30/11/17
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Ts. 50	Ts. 404		Ts. 6 for 1915
Shanghai	Ts. 50	Ts. 125, buy.		Ts. 6 for year ending 30/8/17
Yangtzeppoo	Ts. 5	Ts. 8, buy.		NH for 1915
MANUFACTURES.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$84, buyers		60 cents for 1915
China Lights	\$5	\$4		None since 1915
China Providents	\$10	\$74, buyers		70 cents for 1915
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$50, buyers		\$3 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$75, buy.		50 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$40, sales		\$3 for year ending 31/7/17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$100, buy.		\$3 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$30, buyers		\$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		\$1 for year ending 31/7/17
Hongkong Trams	\$4	\$64, sellers		5% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$84, sellers		7% for year ending 31/7/17
Do. New	\$1	\$10, sel.		25 cents for year ending 31/7/17
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$4		\$1 for 1915
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$114, s. & b.		15% for 1915
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$84		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$84, buyers		None since 1914

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	TRADING EXCH.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$430	50 p.c.	
Ayer Panas	\$1	Oct.	\$1125	25 p.c.	
Gemilang	\$1	Oct.	\$240	25 p.c.	
Kedah	\$1	April	\$210	40 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$210	40 p.c.	
Malak Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$270	30 p.c.	
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$450	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Borendah	\$1	Dec.	\$475	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandoroff	\$1	Jan.	\$440	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
Tapi	\$10	Dec.	\$2150	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation rubber in London			44		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	February 6th
LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	41 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	7 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	7 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	127 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand—Peco	142
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	128
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	160 1/2
ON HAIKONG.	
On demand	17 p.m.
ON HONGKONG.	
On demand	par
ON HANKOW.	
On demand	5 1/2
SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate.	\$ 5.60
GOLD LAY, 100 fine, per tael.	\$49.20
SILVER per 100.	\$44 1/2

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 9th Feb.—
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
Monday, 11th Feb.—
Chinese New Year.
Thursday, 14th Feb.—
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Tuesday, 19th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Thursday, 21st Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Saturday, 23rd Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.
Monday, 25th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 26th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Golofina

CIGARS

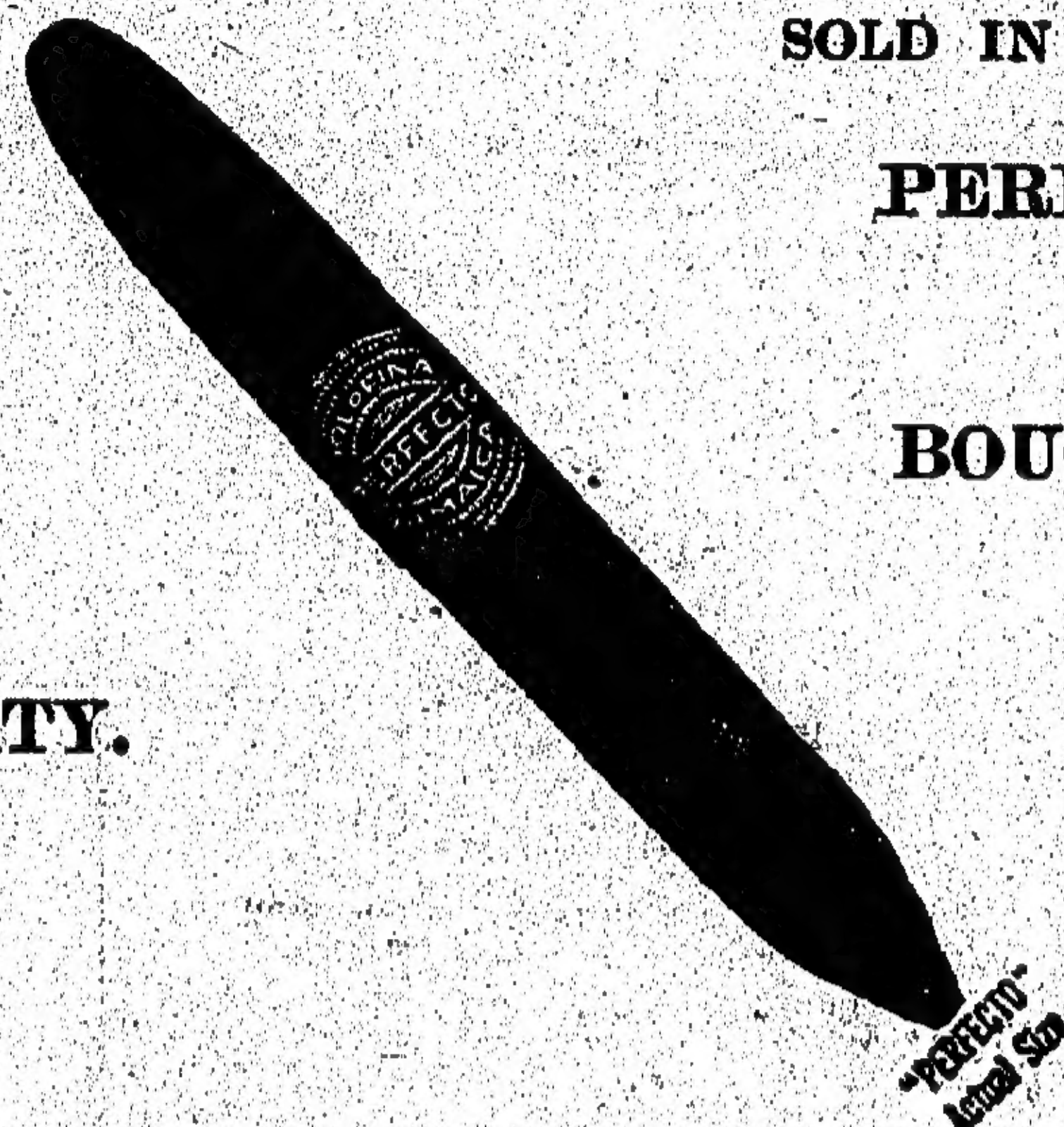
MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:

PERFECTOS

&

BOUQUETS.



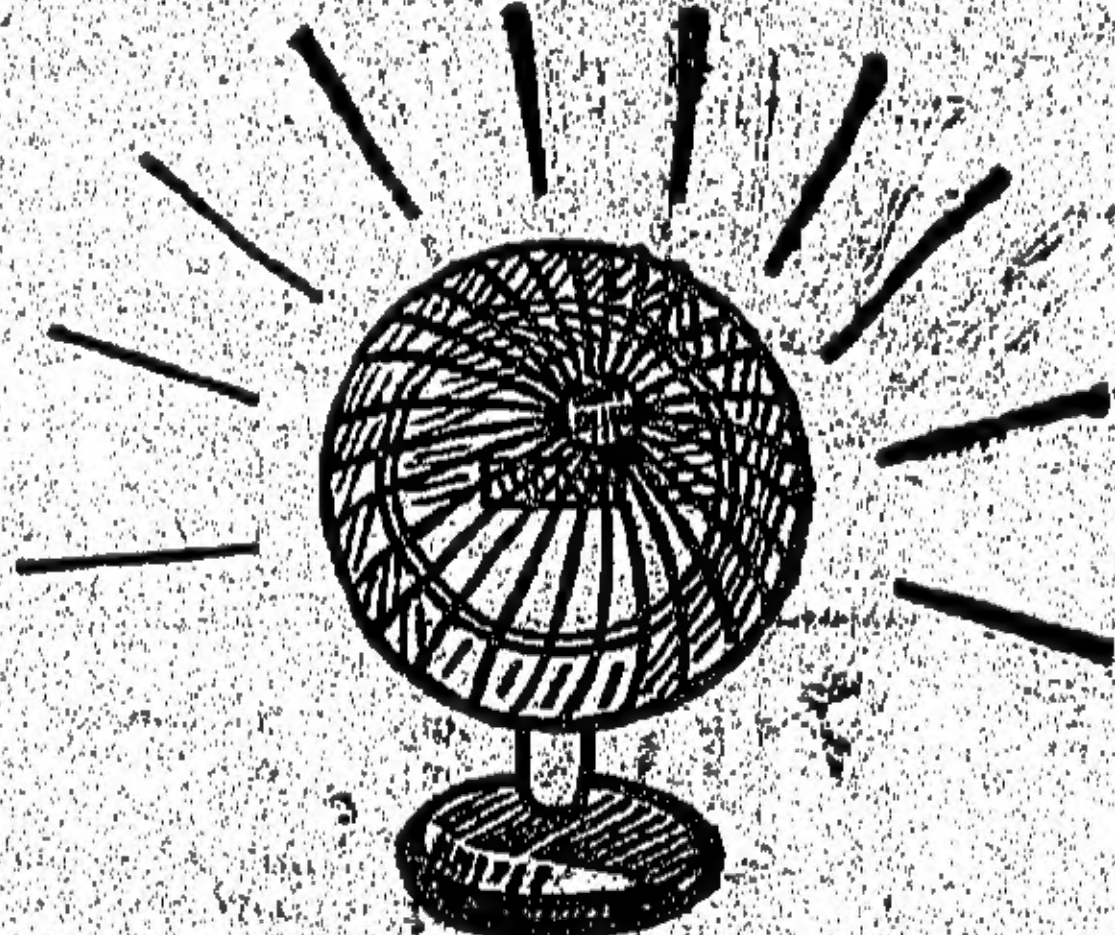
Exceptional in—

QUALITY
AROMA
POPULARITY.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

[1465]

KEEP WARM
ELECTRIC MAJESTIC RADIATORS.

The most economical heaters yet produced.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT.

Can be carried by hand from room to room and switched on wherever there is a wall plug fixed. No long alcove limbs to break.
Large stock just to hand. Call early before we are sold out.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VROUX ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

BANKS.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (4 Paid up) ———— 1,000,000,000
(1/4 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)
Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Penot

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. BOUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building, 4, Charter Road, Tel. No. 988.
Hos. lang, 14th May, 1917. [1470]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Capital ———— \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ———— \$1,200,000
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. O. DOWLING, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building, 4, Charter Road, Tel. No. 988.
Hos. lang, 14th May, 1917. [1470]

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ———— \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ———— \$15,000,000
Borrowing ———— \$15,000,000
Total ———— \$45,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
S. H. DOUGLAS, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLTBY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
R. O. Butler, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
A. H. Compton, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq.,
G. T. M. Hildes, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.,
C. S. Gabbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ———— \$1,600,000
Subscribed ———— 1,125,000
Paid-up ———— 585,500
Reserve Fund ———— 890,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, [S]
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [1867]

Printed and Published by HENRY ANDERSON CARPENTERS at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 120, Des Vroix Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 211, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN SHING).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ———— Yen 50,000,000
Capital Paid-up ———— 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ———— 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.
FORMOSA—TAIPEH, TAINAN, KEELUNG, HAKODATE, FUKUOKA, SHIMODA, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO, KARACHI, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South Western Bank, Paris & Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vroix Road, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1000]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1914.)

Authorized Capital ———— \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ———— \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CHUNGKING, YANCHOW, TIENTSIN, PEKING, TAIPEH, MANILA, CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO, KARACHI, LONDON, NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

Q. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [1867]

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